

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : B65D 5/70, 5/02, 5/54, 83/08</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 95/25668 (43) International Publication Date: 28 September 1995 (28.09.95)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/03829 (22) International Filing Date: 24 March 1995 (24.03.95) (30) Priority Data: 109106 24 March 1994 (24.03.94) IL (71) Applicants: BLANK PAPER PRODUCTS LTD. [IL/IL]; P.O. Box 53, Or Akiva (IL). GERSTENZANG, William, C. [US/US]; Sprung Horn Kramer & Woods, 660 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591-5144 (US). (72) Inventor: BLANKITNY, Efraim; 30 Ussishkin Street, 42273 Netanya (IL). (74) Agents: GERSTENZANG, William, C. et al.; Sprung Horn Kramer & Woods, 660 White Plains Road, Tarrytown, NY 10591-5144 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: BOX</p> <div data-bbox="386 1144 1193 1785"></div> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A novel box has an envelope made of cardboard coated by a coating which is essentially impermeable to fluids. The box is particularly suitable as a container of scented and wet tissue paper.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	GB	United Kingdom	MR	Mauritania
AU	Australia	GE	Georgia	MW	Malawi
BB	Barbados	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BE	Belgium	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BF	Burkina Faso	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BG	Bulgaria	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BJ	Benin	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BY	Belarus	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
CA	Canada	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CS	Czechoslovakia	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CZ	Czech Republic	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DE	Germany	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
DK	Denmark	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
FR	France			VN	Viet Nam
GA	Gabon				

BOX

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a box, specifically such adapted for holding scented or even wet tissue paper sheets.

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Scented tissue papers are soaked with volatile essence molecules which confer upon the tissue paper a characteristic scent. In order to avoid evaporation of these volatile molecules, the tissue papers have to be stored in an essentially gas-impermeable container, typically made of plastic.

10 However, plastic containers have a significant disadvantage in both weight, price and handiness and furthermore, after use, plastic containers constitute an ecological hazard. The need to store tissue paper in plastic containers is even more pronounced where the tissue papers are soaked with a liquid, such as those used for baby hygiene.

Cardboard boxes, which do not have the above characteristic drawbacks of plastic containers, are often used to hold various dry tissue paper sheets or paper towels. However, in view of the fact that cardboard is a material which is permeable to vapor, it cannot be used for holding
5 scented or wet tissue paper sheets or the like. Attempts have been made to construct cardboard boxes where the cardboard is coated by an impermeable coating, but these do not yield a sufficiently satisfactory result since the opening designed for withdrawal of the tissue paper sheets as well as the end faces constructed from overlapping flaps extending from adjacent faces of
10 the box, readily enable evaporation of the substance with which the tissue paper sheets are soaked.

Scented disposable tissues and a container therefor has been disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,458,810. A resealable dispenser-container suitable for containing sheet-like materials such as tissue paper, and the
15 manner of its construction have been disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,420,080. A moisture-impermeable packet adapted for holding moisture-impregnated articles with an accessible resealable opening has been disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 4,156,493. Another resealable container with a tearable face which can be opened and resealed by a label has been disclosed in U.S.
20 Patent No. 4,679,693.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a box having an envelope made of cardboard, at least one face of which being coated by a coating which is
25 essentially impermeable to fluids; the box having two end faces, each of which being constructed by folding overlapping flaps extending from adjacent faces of the box, the openings left at the end faces after folding are sealed by a patch of adhesive film which is essentially impermeable to fluid; at least one face of said box, other than said end faces, having a

resealable closure assembly comprising a flap integral with the envelope at one side thereof which forms a hinge between said flap and the envelope, said assembly further comprises an adhesive label covering said flap and extending over its boundaries to adjacent portions of the envelope, whereby
5 it seals the opening; said label has a tab at a portion thereof remote from the hinge for opening the closure.

The present invention also provides a box in which the end faces are being formed by a novel way of folding. In accordance with this embodiment of the invention, the box has a rectangular prismatic shape
10 having top, bottom, two side and two end faces, each end face being constructed by:

first flap integral with and extending from either one of the top or bottom faces;

two second flaps integral with and extending from the side faces, and
15 being integral with a third flap which is integral with and extending from the other of said top or bottom faces;

a first, second and third fold lines are provided between the first, second and third flaps and their integral faces, respectively; a fourth fold line is provided between each of said second flaps and said third flaps; and
20 a fifth fold line is provided on each of said second flaps, which extends diagonally from one apex of the second face formed at the point of intersection between the second and fourth fold lines, to the opposed apexes of the second faces;

said end faces are formed by first folding internally along second, third
25 and fourth fold line and externally along the fifth fold line, until said third flap is normal to the top, bottom and side faces of the box and then folding said first flap internally along said first fold line and fixing said first flap over said third flap.

The present invention will now be further illustrated by description of the following specific embodiments with occasional reference to the annexed drawings.

5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of a box in accordance with an embodiment of the invention with the closure assembly in closed state;

Fig. 2 shows a different perspective view of the box of Fig. 1, with the closure assembly open;

10 Fig. 3 shows a box in accordance with the invention in a state in which one end face thereof is open;

Fig. 4 shows the manner of insertion of a bundle of tissue papers into the box; and

15 Fig. 5 shows the sequence of closing of an open end face of the box.

DESCRIPTION OF A SPECIFIC EMBODIMENT

Reference is first being made to Fig. 1 showing a box generally designated 10 having an upper face 12, a bottom face 14, two side faces 16 and 18 and two end faces 20 and 22.

20 The box is made of cardboard which is externally coated by a layer of a material which is impermeable to liquids or vapors, such as polyethylene, polypropylene or the like. The coating is preferably transparent whereby the print on the cardboard may be seen. The coating may either be on the external face of the box, the internal face or both.

25 Where, for example, box 10 is intended as a container for scented tissue paper, an external coating would suffice. Where, for example, the box is intended as a container for tissue paper impregnated with a liquid, such as those used for baby hygiene, the cardboard will be coated on its internal face, so as to avoid soaking of the cardboard sheet with liquid impregnated

in the paper sheets; preferably in such a case the cardboard will be also externally coated by a similar kind of coating.

The upper face 12 and side face 16 are cut along lines 26, 27 and 28 so as to form a flap 30 which is integral with face 12 along fold line 32.

5 Flap 30 together with label 34 form a closure assembly generally designated 36.

Label 34 which is made of a film having a lower adhesive face, covers flap 30 and extends beyond its edges to the surrounding portions of the box's envelope. Owing to its adhesiveness, the label completely seals the
10 opening. Label 34 has a portion 38 which does not have an adhesive bottom face, which serves as a tab which allows easy opening of the closure assembly, as shown in Fig. 2. In this specific embodiment, the non-adhesive portion 38 is formed by folding over a small portion of the film.

In Fig. 2 the closure assembly is open revealing the contents of
15 tissue paper 39 contained within box 10.

The end faces 20 and 22 are sealed by means of an adhesive patches 39 and 40 which cover the opening left after folding of the flaps extending from the top, bottom and side faces to form the end faces 20 and 22.

20 Reference is now being made to Fig. 3 showing one of the end faces before its folding. The end face is formed by flap 42 integral with and extending from top face 12 and separated therefrom by a first fold line 44. Flaps 46 and 48 which are integral with and extend from side faces 16 and 18, are separated therefrom by second fold lines 50 and 52. Flaps 46
25 and 48 are also integral with third flap 54 which is integral with and extends from bottom face 14 and separated therefrom by fold line 56. Fold lines 58 and 60 separate flaps 46 and 48 from flap 54. Extending diagonally through flaps 46 and 48 are two respective diagonal fold lines 62 and 64.

As shown in Fig. 4, a bundle of tissue paper sheets 39 can be inserted through the open end and then the open end can be closed by folding along the fold lines as represented in Fig. 5, which shows the sequence of closure of the open end. For closing, the flaps 46, 48 and 54
5 are folded internally along fold lines 50, 52, 56, 58 and 60 and externally along diagonal fold lines 62 and 64 as shown in Figs. 5a and 5b to yield the state as shown in Fig. 5c wherein flap 54 comes to lie so as to be normal to the adjacent faces of the box. Then flap 42 is folded internally along fold line 44 whereby it comes to lie parallel to flap 54 and is fixed in this
10 position as shown in Fig. 5d. The above type of formation of the end face forms a tight and rigid closure which aids in both stiffening the structure of the box as well as in effective sealing thereof.

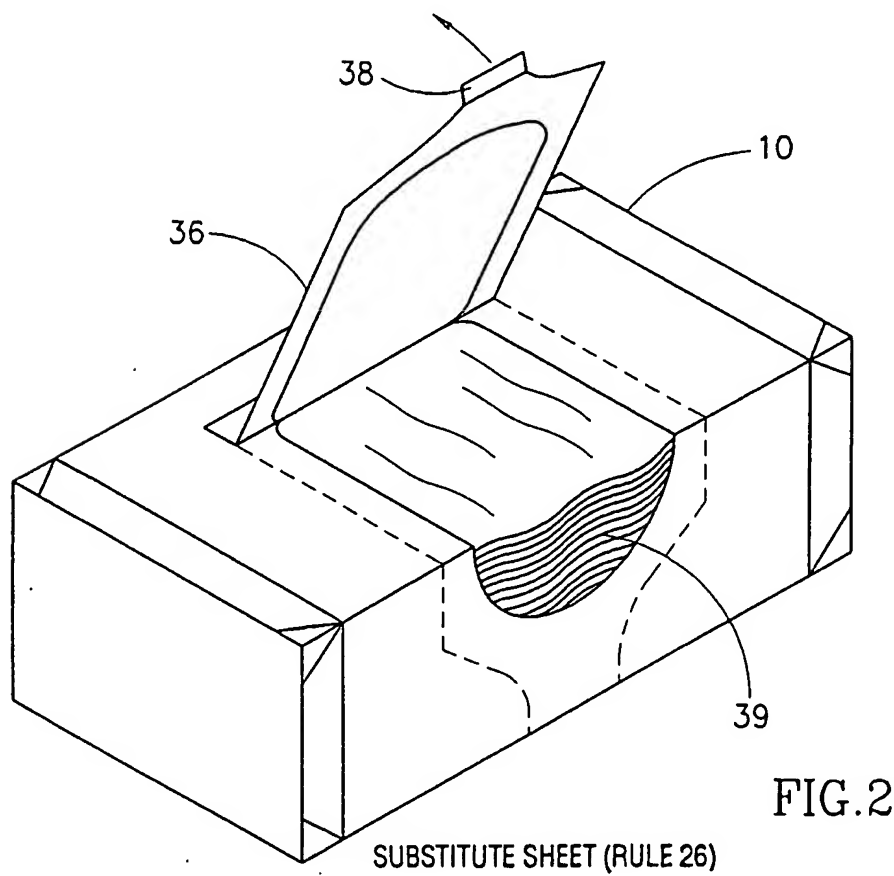
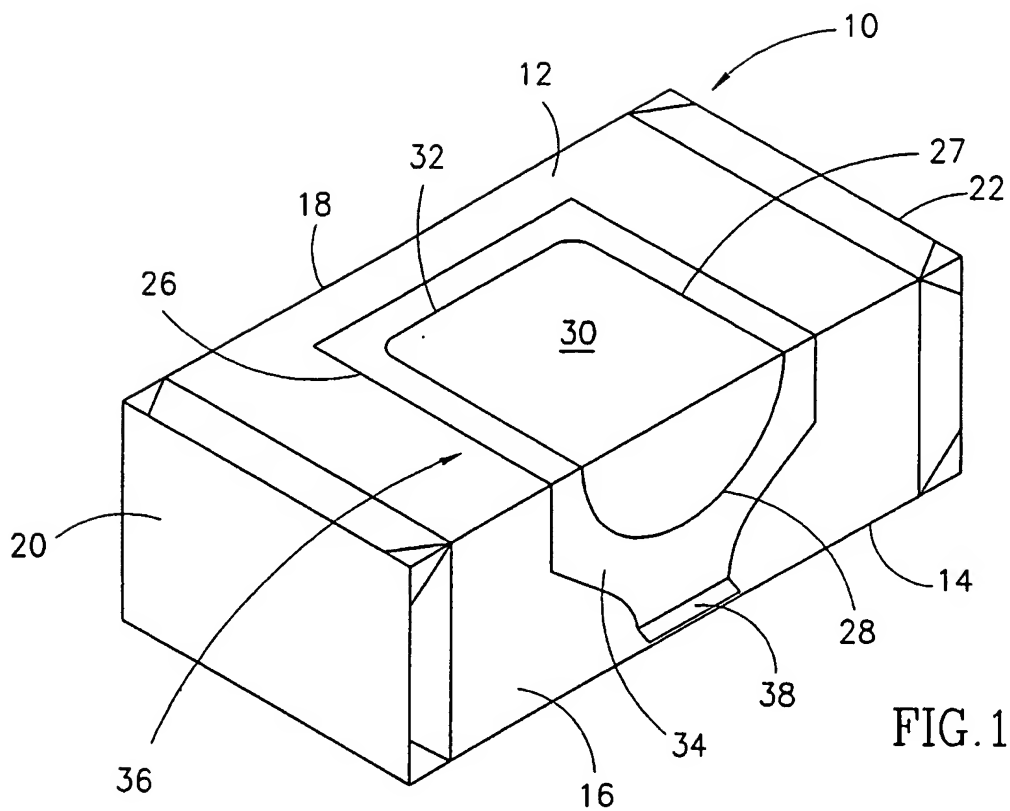
In order to improve the seal, an adhesive patch 39 is fixed to end face 20 and by virtue of having diagonal slits 72 and fold lines 74 and 76,
15 as can also be seen in Fig. 5d, it is fixed over end face 20 to yield the state as shown in Fig. 5c.

CLAIMS:

1. A box having an envelope made of cardboard, at least one face of which being coated by a coating which is essentially impermeable to fluids; the box having two end faces, each of which being constructed by folding overlapping flaps extending from adjacent faces of the box, the openings left at the end faces after folding are sealed by a patch of adhesive film which is essentially impermeable to fluid; at least one face of said box, other than said end faces, having a resealable closure assembly comprising a flap integral with the envelope at one side thereof which forms a hinge between said flap and the envelope, said assembly further comprises an adhesive label covering said flap and extending over its boundaries to adjacent portions of the envelope, whereby it seals the opening; said label has a tab at a portion thereof remote from the hinge for opening the closure.
2. A box having a rectangular prismatic shape with a top, bottom, two side and two end faces, each end face being constructed by:
- first flap integral with and extending from either one of the top or bottom faces;
 - two second flaps integral with and extending from the side faces, and being integral with a third flap which is integral with and extending from the other of said top or bottom faces;
 - a first, second and third fold lines are provided between the first, second and third flaps and their integral faces, respectively; a fourth fold line is provided between each of said second flaps and said third flaps; and a fifth fold line is provided on each of said second flaps, which extends diagonally from one apex of the second face formed at the point of intersection between the second and fourth fold lines, to the opposed apexes of the second faces;

said end faces are formed by first folding internally along second, third and fourth fold line and externally along the fifth fold line, until said third flap is normal to the top, bottom and side faces of the box and then folding said first flap internally along said first fold line and fixing said first flap
5 over said third flap.

1/4



2/4

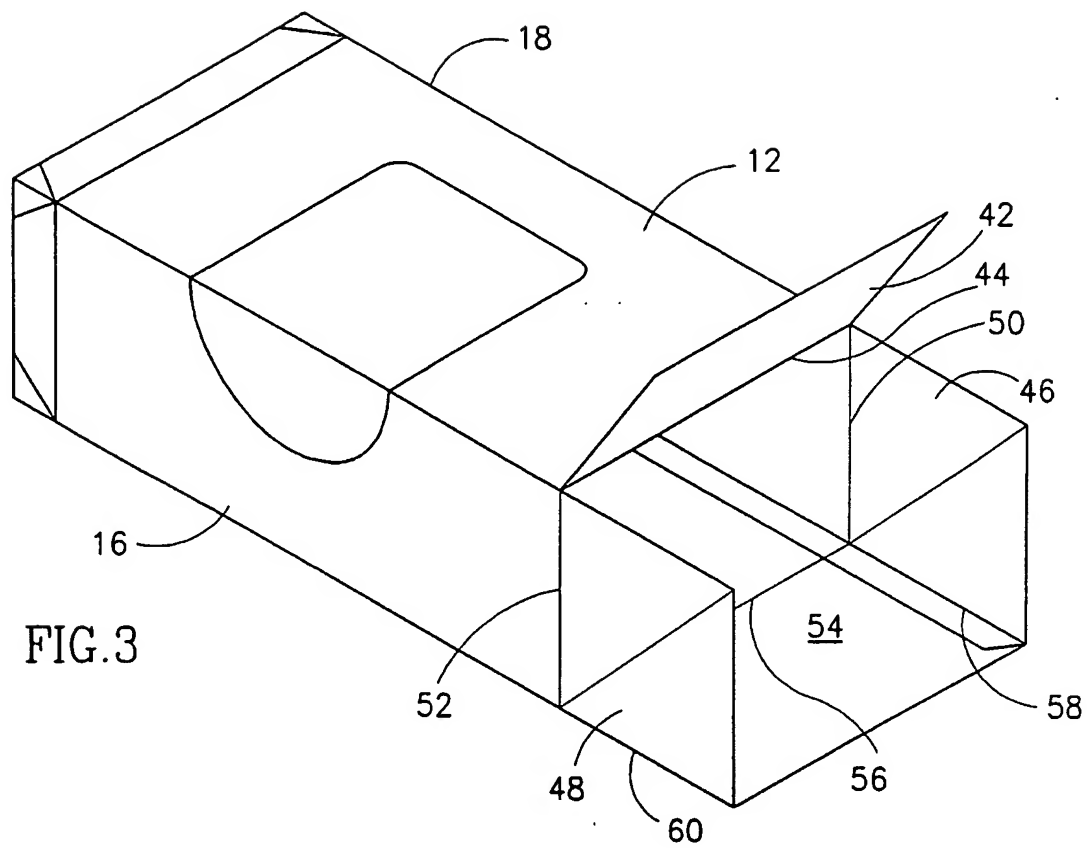


FIG. 3

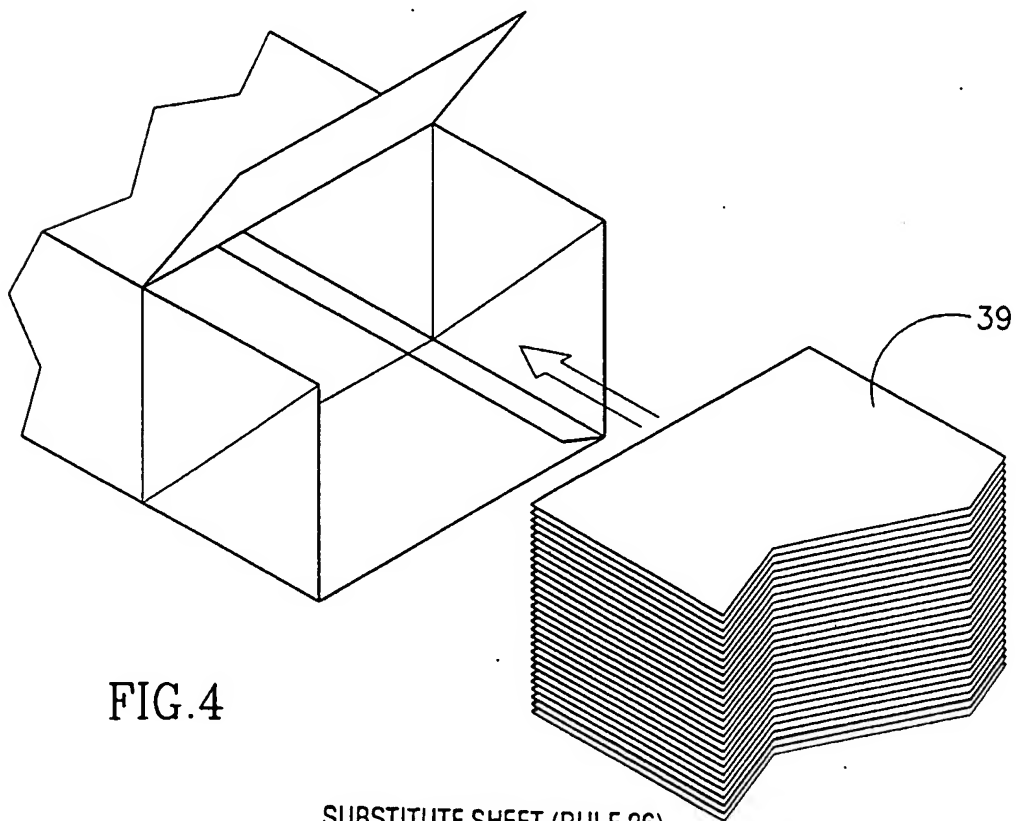


FIG. 4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

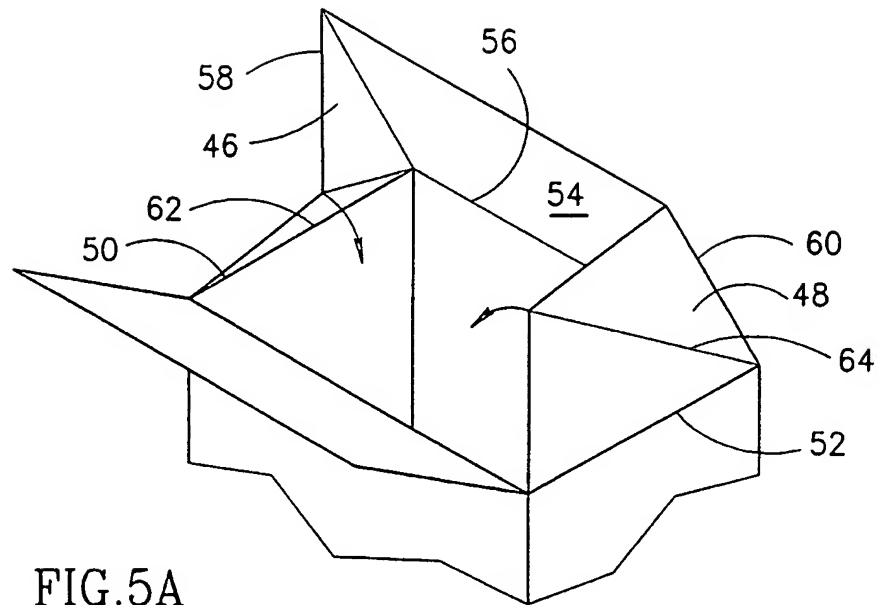


FIG. 5A

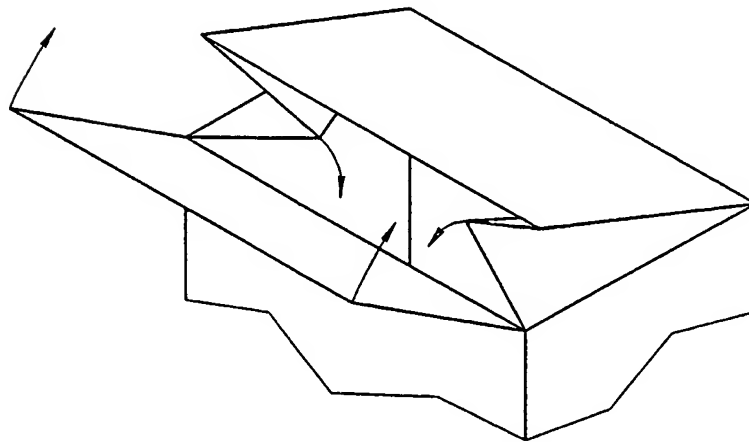


FIG. 5B

FIG. 5C

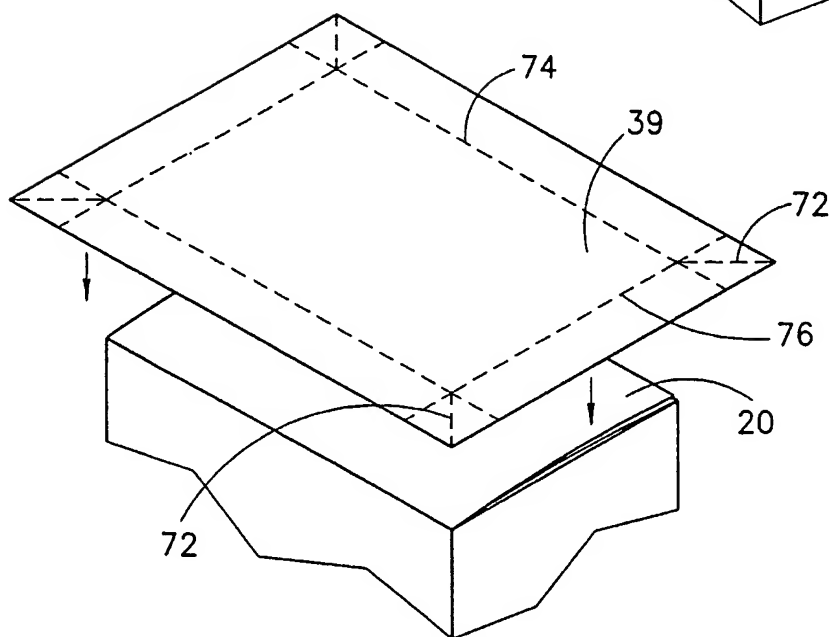
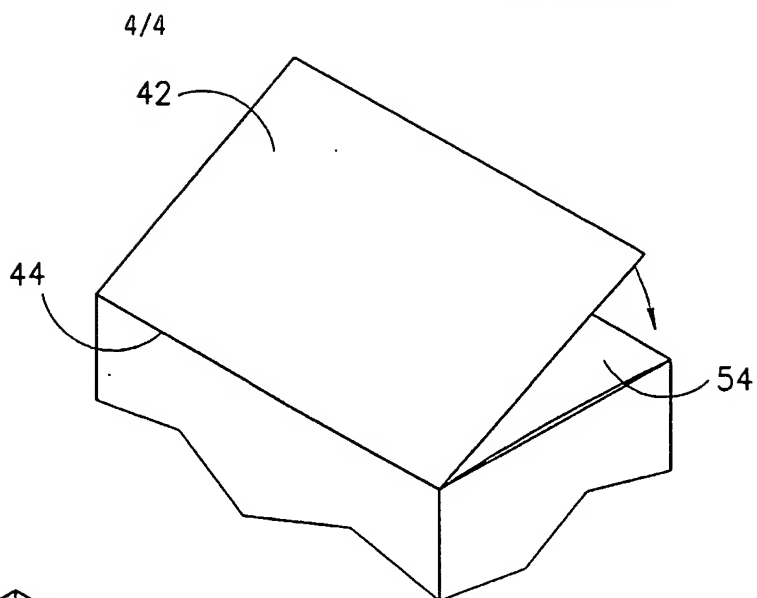
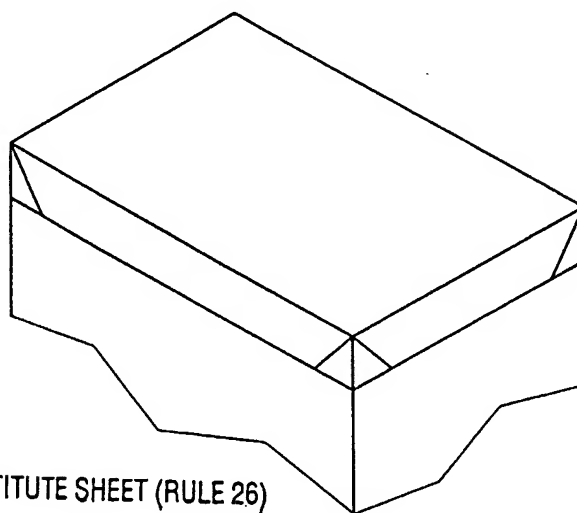


FIG. 5D

FIG. 5E



SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No.
PCT/US 95/03829

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
IPC 6	B65D5/70	B65D5/02 B65D5/54 B65D83/08
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)		
IPC 6 B65D		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	FR,A,1 017 965 (BARON) 24 December 1952 see page 1, left column, line 30 - line 40; figure 1 ---	2
Y	US,A,3 687 352 (KALAJIAN) 29 August 1972 see column 4, line 16 - line 59; figures 7-9 ---	1
Y	FR,A,2 285 305 (ESSELTEPAC AB) 16 April 1976 see page 2, line 33 - page 3, line 37; figures 1,2 ---	1
A	US,A,2 407 781 (GUYER) 17 September 1946 see column 1, line 22 - line 40 see column 2, line 43 - column 4, line 43; figures 1-3 --- -/--	1,2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents : "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search		Date of mailing of the international search report
20 June 1995		- 5. 07. 95
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.O. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+ 31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 cpo nl, Fax (+ 31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Berrington, N

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Patent Application No.
PCT/US 95/03829

C. (Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US,A,4 746 019 (PRATER) 24 May 1988 see figures 2-16 ---	1
A	CH,A,288 605 (JAGENBERG-WERKE AG) 16 May 1953 see page 2, line 39 - line 93; figures 1-4 ---	1
A	DE,A,10 12 249 (GRONEWEG & MEINTRUP) 11 July 1957 see column 2, line 18 - column 3, line 15; figures 1-5 -----	1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 95/03829

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
FR-A-1017965	23-12-52	NONE	
US-A-3687352	29-08-72	NONE	
FR-A-2285305	16-04-76	AU-A- 8495575	24-03-77
		DE-A- 2541739	08-04-76
		JP-A- 51058188	21-05-76
		NL-A- 7510957	23-03-76
		SE-A- 7411841	22-03-76
US-A-2407781	17-09-46	NONE	
US-A-4746019	24-05-88	US-A, B 4821492	18-04-89
CH-A-288605		NONE	
DE-A-1012249		NONE	